

Newport

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1758.



Newport.

VOLUME XCV.

Laws of Rhode-Island.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, Jan. Session, A.D. 1856.

AN ACT to regulate the Militia.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

CHAPTER OF THE ENROLLED MILITIA.

Article 1. It shall be the duty of the assessors of taxes in each town and city in this State, annually to make out a list or roll of all persons living in their respective limits between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, liable to be enrolled by the laws of the United States, arranged alphabetically, and on or before the first Monday of October, to receive from the clerk of their respective towns or cities, and it shall be the duty of every such clerk to record such list or roll in a book of record to be kept for that purpose of any such town or city. The annual return of the militia so enrolled, shall be transmitted in October, in each year, by the clerks of the respective towns and cities, to the Brigade Inspector for the district within which such town or city is situated, who shall record the same in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and transmit, on or before the fifteenth of November, each year, copies of such rolls certified by him, to the Adjutant General, who shall record the same in a book to be kept by him for that purpose.

Sec. 2. The following persons shall be absolutely exempted from military duty in this State:—Those exempted by the laws of the United States; to wit, the Vice-President of the United States; the officers, judicial and executive of the government of the United States; the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers; almoner house officers and their clerks; all post officers and stage drivers, who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the United States; all ferry men employed at any ferry on the post road; all inspectors of exports; all pilots, and all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States;—Also, all persons who have holden the office of Governor, or Lieutenant Governor; all persons who after the last day of February, A.D. 1796, shall have holden in this or any other of the United States, or in the service of the United States, any military commission or commissions, or staff officer, with the rank of an officer of the line, for the space of five years successively, and who shall have been engaged thereto according to law, and were honorably discharged; and also persons who shall have holden in this State any such military commission or commissions, or staff officer, for a less term than five years, and who have been superceded without their consent.

Sec. 3. Persons of the following descriptions, as long as they shall remain of said description, shall be exempted from the performance of military duty, to wit: the justices and clerks of the Supreme Court, the justices and clerks of the courts of Common Pleas, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the General Treasurer, the Sheriff and his deputies of every county, one ferryman at each stated ferry, who usually navigates the boat, the keepers of light houses within this State, all settled or ordained ministers of the gospel, as likewise preachers, the president, professors, tutors, students, and masters of the several Universities, and the schools of the several towns, the Mayor and Aldermen of any city, town and city treasurers, town and city clerks, practising physicians, practising surgeons—not including the pupils of either—preceptors and usheres of academies and schools, and engine men; and provided that no engine shall have more than twenty men, unless otherwise provided by special enactment; the members of fire hook and ladder companies, and chartered hose companies, shall be exempt unless they compose part of the fire department of the town or city in which they reside; all persons belonging to the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, and the inhabitants of the towns of New Shoreham and Jamestown, and of the island of Prudence, the island of Providence and Hog Island, and such others as may be entitled to the same effect.

Art. 4. Said company shall meet and perform street or field duty at least four days in the year, upon penalty of paying to and for the use of said company when the parade shall be ordered by the commanding officer of the company, for each and every neglect a fine not exceeding six dollars for the Colonel, four dollars for each other commissioned officer, and three dollars for every member of said company. Said company, or the greater part of them, shall have power to make such Rules, By-Laws and Orders for their government as they may think fit, provided the same are not inconsistent with law or the provisions of this act, and to establish such fines, forfeitures and penalties, and the manner of imposing the same, so that the same may not exceed six dollars for any member of said company. Said company shall pay, at such times as their commanding officer shall direct, to the commanding officer of the company, or to such other officer as he may designate, for a less sum than six dollars, for any like penalties, at such times as their commanding officer or other superior officer shall direct.

Art. 5. For all fines, forfeitures and penalties incurred for the violation of the Rules, By-Laws and Orders of said Company, or under this charter, or of the provisions of this Act, the commanding officer may issue his warrant under his own hand and seal of said Company for said penalty or penalties, which warrant shall be directed to the Sheriff or his Deputy, or to any town or city Sergeant or Constable in the town or city in which such officer resides, who shall cause the same to be executed, and for want thereof on his body, and to commit to jail, there to be kept until such fine, with lawful fees for warrant and service and jail fees be paid, not exceeding, however, a period of ten days.

And in making out such charter, the Secretary, under direction of the Governor shall be authorized to fill the blanks therein according to the circumstances of each case, and such Charter shall have the same effect as if specially granted by the General Assembly, and may be given in evidence in the same manner, as any other act of incorporation, and the persons named therein and their associates and successors shall be entitled to exercise all the powers therein granted, and shall be subject to all the duties and liabilities thereby imposed, and shall also be subject to all the provisions of this Act. Until the time appointed for the annual election by any company, or organization under the provisions of this Act, the members of military bands, chartered and attached to any company, regiment or brigade, and such drivers of artillery as may be enlisted into any artillery company. The chartered companies may admit members to the number of five hundred, anything in the charters of said companies to the contrary notwithstanding, they shall be drilled and disciplined as battalions, as well as companies, and shall be the peace establishment of the State, and nurseries of officers. The active militia shall, in all cases, be first ordered into service, in case of war or invasion, or to prevent invasion or suppress insurrection, riot or tumult, or to aid civil officers in the execution of the law of the State.

Sec. 5. If any non-commissioned officer or private shall become a pauper, vagabond, or common drunkard, or be convicted of any infamous crime, he shall be forthwith disengaged from the militia.

THE ACTIVE MILITIA. The active militia shall consist and be composed of the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians of the several chartered companies established in this State, the officers commissioned under this act, the members of military bands, chartered and attached to any company, regiment or brigade, and such drivers of artillery as may be enlisted into any artillery company. The chartered companies may admit members to the number of five hundred, anything in the charters of said companies to the contrary notwithstanding, they shall be drilled and disciplined as battalions, as well as companies, and shall have the rank of Major. The other officers of the Staff of the Major General, shall be one Division Inspector, who shall be Adjutant General of the Division and shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and one Quarter Master, with the rank of Major.

There shall be one Major General who shall command the Division. He shall appoint his own aids, not exceeding two, who shall have the rank of Major. The other officers of the Staff of the Major General, shall be one Division Inspector, who shall be Adjutant General of the Division and shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and one Quarter Master, with the rank of Major.

There shall be to each brigade one Brigadier General, who shall command the brigade for which he is elected. He shall appoint one aid, with the rank of Captain. The other officers of the Staff of each Brigadier General shall be one Brigade Major, and Inspector, with the rank of Major, who shall perform the duties of Adjutant General of the Brigade, and one Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

There shall be to each brigade one Brigadier General, who shall command the brigade for which he is elected. He shall appoint one aid, with the rank of Captain. The other officers of the Staff of each Brigadier General shall be one Brigade Major, and Inspector, with the rank of Major, who shall perform the duties of Adjutant General of the Brigade, and one Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

There shall be to each brigade one Brigadier General, who shall command the brigade for which he is elected. He shall appoint one aid, with the rank of Captain. The other officers of the Staff of each Brigadier General shall be one Brigade Major, and Inspector, with the rank of Major, who shall perform the duties of Adjutant General of the Brigade, and one Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

The persons named in the report of the inspecting officer, and such others as may therefore be associated therewith, and their suc-

cessors not exceeding the number of five hundred at any one time, shall thereupon be constituted a body politic and corporate under such name as the Governor may appoint or direct, for military purposes only, and be entitled to receive from the Secretary of State, under the seal of the State, a charter in the form, and to the effect following:

CHAPTER OF THE ENROLLED MILITIA.

Article 1. It shall be the duty of the assessors of taxes in each town and city in this State, annually to make out a list or roll of all persons living in their respective limits between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, liable to be enrolled by the laws of the United States, arranged alphabetically, and on or before the first Monday of October, to receive from the clerk of their respective towns or cities, and it shall be the duty of every such clerk to record such list or roll in a book of record to be kept for that purpose of any such town or city. The annual return of the militia so enrolled, shall be transmitted in October, in each year, by the clerks of the respective towns and cities, to the Brigade Inspector for the district within which such town or city is situated, who shall record the same in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and transmit, on or before the fifteenth of November, each year, copies of such rolls certified by him, to the Adjutant General, who shall record the same in a book to be kept by him for that purpose.

Sec. 2. Said company shall form a part of the active militia of the State attached to the brigade, shall be armed and equipped as provided in this act, only on the day of the brigade training, and when attached and commanded as aforesaid; and the certificate or return of the commanding officer of the company to which their corps is attached that they have been enrolled, equipped, and have done duty on the day of the brigade training, according to law, shall alone be sufficient evidence to enable them to vote on account of the performance of military duty.

Art. 3. Said company shall once in every year, on the 3d Monday of April, and at such other times as may be necessary under this act, meet at some convenient place in their district by their commanding officer appointed, and then, by a majority of the votes of the members, choose such officers as shall be provided in this act, who shall be their officers as provided in this act, vacancies occurring by removal from the State otherwise shall be filled as herein provided, but the superior officer of the company may appoint, under his hand, and the seal of the company, suitable persons to fill vacancies until an election is had, and appoint such non-commissioned officers as may be necessary. Immediately after any election of commissioned officers the superior officer of the company for the time being, shall make return of the persons chosen in the places of officers of the line, to the Governor and Senate, or to the Brigadier General of their brigade and to the Governor for that purpose, and if they or any of them are disapproved, said officer shall call said company together as soon as conveniently may be, and a new election shall be had for such officer or officers as shall be disapproved. Officers when approved shall be commissioned and engaged as other militia officers. The non-commissioned officers shall receive from the commanding officer of the company a warrant under his hand and the seal of said company, which shall be their authority for a term lawfully done in their several capacities.

Art. 4. Said company shall meet and perform street or field duty at least four days in the year, upon penalty of paying to and for the use of said company when the parade shall be ordered by the commanding officer of the company, for each and every neglect a fine not exceeding six dollars for the Colonel, four dollars for each other commissioned officer, and three dollars for every member of said company.

Said company, or the greater part of them, shall have power to make such Rules, By-Laws and Orders for their government as they may think fit, provided the same are not inconsistent with law or the provisions of this act, and to establish such fines, forfeitures and penalties, and the manner of imposing the same, so that the same may not exceed six dollars for any member of said company. Said company shall pay, at such times as their commanding officer shall direct, to the commanding officer of the company, or to such other officer as he may designate, for a less sum than six dollars, for any like penalties, at such times as their commanding officer or other superior officer shall direct.

Art. 5. Every keeper of a tavern or boarding house, and every master or mistress of a family or dwelling house, upon application of the assessors of taxes of the town or city within which such tavern or house is situated, or on application of any person acting under the direction and authority of such assessors, give information of the names of all persons residing in such tavern or house, liable to enrolment, or to domiciliary duty.

Sec. 6. If any non-commissioned officer or private shall become a pauper, vagabond, or common drunkard, or be convicted of any infamous crime, he shall be forthwith disengaged from the militia.

THE ACTIVE MILITIA. The active militia shall consist and be composed of the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians of the several chartered companies established in this State, the officers commissioned under this act, the members of military bands, chartered and attached to any company, regiment or brigade, and such drivers of artillery as may be enlisted into any artillery company. The chartered companies may admit members to the number of five hundred, anything in the charters of said companies to the contrary notwithstanding, they shall be drilled and disciplined as battalions, as well as companies, and shall have the rank of Major. The other officers of the Staff of the Major General, shall be one Division Inspector, who shall be Adjutant General of the Division and shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and one Quarter Master, with the rank of Major.

There shall be to each brigade one Brigadier General, who shall command the brigade for which he is elected. He shall appoint one aid, with the rank of Captain. The other officers of the Staff of each Brigadier General shall be one Brigade Major, and Inspector, with the rank of Major, who shall perform the duties of Adjutant General of the Brigade, and one Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

There shall be to each brigade one Brigadier General, who shall command the brigade for which he is elected. He shall appoint one aid, with the rank of Captain. The other officers of the Staff of each Brigadier General shall be one Brigade Major, and Inspector, with the rank of Major, who shall perform the duties of Adjutant General of the Brigade, and one Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

There shall be to each brigade one Brigadier General, who shall command the brigade for which he is elected. He shall appoint one aid, with the rank of Captain. The other officers of the Staff of each Brigadier General shall be one Brigade Major, and Inspector, with the rank of Major, who shall perform the duties of Adjutant General of the Brigade, and one Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

There shall be to each brigade one Brigadier General, who shall command the brigade for which he is elected. He shall appoint one aid, with the rank of Captain. The other officers of the Staff of each Brigadier General shall be one Brigade Major, and Inspector, with the rank of Major, who shall perform the duties of Adjutant General of the Brigade, and one Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

There shall be to each brigade one Brigadier General, who shall command the brigade for which he is elected. He shall appoint one aid, with the rank of Captain. The other officers of the Staff of each Brigadier General shall be one Brigade Major, and Inspector, with the rank of Major, who shall perform the duties of Adjutant General of the Brigade, and one Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

There shall be to each brigade one Brigadier General, who shall command the brigade for which he is elected. He shall appoint one aid, with the rank of Captain. The other officers of the Staff of each Brigadier General shall be one Brigade Major, and Inspector, with the rank of Major, who shall perform the duties of Adjutant General of the Brigade, and one Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

There shall be to each brigade one Brigadier General, who shall command the brigade for which he is elected. He shall appoint one aid, with the rank of Captain. The other officers of the Staff of each Brigadier General shall be one Brigade Major, and Inspector, with the rank of Major, who shall perform the duties of Adjutant General of the Brigade, and one Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

There shall be to each brigade one Brigadier General, who shall command the brigade for which he is elected. He shall appoint one aid, with the rank of Captain. The other officers of the Staff of each Brigadier General shall be one Brigade Major, and Inspector, with the rank of Major, who shall perform the duties of Adjutant General of the Brigade, and one Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

There shall be to each brigade one Brigadier General, who shall command the brigade for which he is elected. He shall appoint one aid, with the rank of Captain. The other officers of the Staff of each Brigadier General shall be one Brigade Major, and Inspector, with the rank of Major, who shall perform the duties of Adjutant General of the Brigade, and one Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

There shall be to each brigade one Brigadier General, who shall command the brigade for which he is elected. He shall appoint one aid, with the rank of Captain. The other officers of the Staff of each Brigadier General shall be one Brigade Major, and Inspector, with the rank of Major, who shall perform the duties of Adjutant General of the Brigade, and one Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

There shall be to each brigade one Brigadier General, who shall command the brigade for which he is elected. He shall appoint one aid, with the rank of Captain. The other officers of the Staff of each Brigadier General shall be one Brigade Major, and Inspector, with the rank of Major, who shall perform the duties of Adjutant General of the Brigade, and one Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

There shall be to each brigade one Brigadier General, who shall command the brigade for which he is elected. He shall appoint one aid, with the rank of Captain. The other officers of the Staff of each Brigadier General shall be one Brigade Major, and Inspector, with the rank of Major, who shall perform the duties of Adjutant General of the Brigade, and one Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

There shall be to each brigade one Brigadier General, who shall command the brigade for which he is elected. He shall appoint one aid, with the rank of Captain. The other officers of the Staff of each Brigadier General shall be one Brigade Major, and Inspector, with the rank of Major, who shall perform the duties of Adjutant General of the Brigade, and one Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

There shall be to each brigade one Brigadier General, who shall command the brigade for which he is elected. He shall appoint one aid, with the rank of Captain. The other officers of the Staff of each Brigadier General shall be one Brigade Major, and Inspector, with the rank of Major, who shall perform the duties of Adjutant General of the Brigade, and one Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

There shall be to each brigade one Brigadier General, who shall command the brigade for which he is elected. He shall appoint one aid, with the rank of Captain. The other officers of the Staff of each Brigadier General shall be one Brigade Major, and Inspector, with the rank of Major, who shall perform the duties of Adjutant General of the Brigade, and one Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

There shall be to each brigade one Brigadier General, who shall command the brigade for which he is elected. He shall appoint one aid, with the rank of Captain. The other officers of the Staff of each Brigadier General shall be one Brigade Major, and Inspector, with the rank of Major, who shall perform the duties of Adjutant General of the Brigade, and one Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

There shall be to each brigade one Brigadier General, who shall command the brigade for which he is elected. He shall appoint one aid, with the rank of Captain. The other officers of the Staff of each Brigadier General shall be one Brigade Major, and Inspector, with the rank of Major, who shall perform the duties of Adjutant General of the Brigade, and one Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

There shall be to each brigade one Brigadier General, who shall command the brigade for which he is elected. He shall appoint one aid, with the rank of Captain. The other officers of the Staff of each Brigadier General shall be one Brigade Major, and Inspector, with the rank of Major, who shall perform the duties of Adjutant General of the Brigade, and one Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the Governor to place every such volunteer corps under the command of the commanding officer of such chartered company as he may select within the brigade, for the purpose of training, disciplining and improving in martial exercises, at the brigade training hereinafter prescribed; and such volunteer corps shall for the purpose of such brigade training be considered as attached to the company of such commanding officer, and shall in all respects during the day of such brigade training be subject to his lawful commands. Notice of the time and place of the brigade training need be given by the commanding officer of said chartered company to the commanding officer of the company of such commanding officer.

Sec. 11. The number of every such volunteer corps shall be determined by lot, to be drawn by them before the commanding officer of the division, brigade, chartered company or detachment or the president of a court martial, as the case may be. The day of election or appointment of any officer shall be the date of his commission; whenever he shall be transferred to another corps or station of the same grade, the date of his original commission or appointment of the commanding officer shall be the date of his commission, regard being had to continuous service.

Sec. 12. Whenever any officer shall leave his company, he shall be entitled to receive from the commanding officer of the division, brigade, chartered company or detachment, or the president of a court martial, a certificate or return of his rank, and the date of his commission, and the date of his original commission or appointment of the commanding officer.

Sec. 13. Whenever any officer shall be promoted, he shall be entitled to receive from the commanding officer of the division, brigade, chartered company or detachment, or the president of a court martial, a certificate or return of his rank, and the date of his commission, and the date of his original commission or appointment of the commanding officer.

Sec. 14. Whenever any officer shall be promoted, he shall be entitled to receive from the commanding officer of the division, brigade, chartered company or detachment, or the president of a court martial, a certificate or return of his rank, and the date of his commission, and the date of his original commission or appointment of the commanding officer.

Sec. 15. Whenever any officer shall be promoted, he shall be entitled to receive from the commanding officer of the division, brigade, chartered company or detachment, or the president of a court martial, a certificate or return of his rank, and the date of his commission, and the date of his original commission or appointment of the commanding officer.

Sec. 16. Whenever any officer shall be promoted, he shall be entitled to receive from the commanding officer of the division, brigade, chartered company or detachment, or the president of a court martial, a certificate or return of his rank, and the date of his commission, and the date of his original commission or appointment of the commanding officer.

Sec. 17. Whenever any officer shall be promoted, he shall be entitled to receive from the commanding officer of the division, brigade, chartered company or detachment, or the president of a court martial, a certificate or return of his rank, and the date of his commission, and the date of his original commission or appointment of the commanding officer.

Sec. 18. Whenever any officer shall be promoted, he shall be entitled to receive from the commanding officer of the division, brigade, chartered company or detachment, or the president of a court martial, a certificate or return of his rank, and the date of his commission, and the date of his original commission or appointment of the commanding officer.

Sec.

Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1856.

From our California files we gather all that offers of interest. There has been a great scarcity of rain in the mining districts, but recent showers have relieved the apprehensions both of the agriculturists and the miners. More abundant rains would have materially aided in developing a large yield of gold, but the winter is said to have been a delightful one, and one in which an immense amount of labor has been performed throughout the mining districts. The great net work of artificial water courses has kept up a moderate supply of water, and the Nevada *Democrat* says the Consolidated Ditch Company has completed a flume nearly three thousand feet in length, the height of which, in some places, is about one hundred feet.

In the neighborhood of Monterey there has been a general depression in business affairs, owing to the drought. The grass has dried up and the hogs and cattle have died for want of pasture. During the dry season, which occasionally visits Mexican California with great severity, the meat of cattle becomes so tough and insipid as to be unfit for food, and it is the usual practice with the old priests to have two years' store of beans, dried beef and fat-nacando food on hand.

In Carson Valley no rain has fallen during the winter. At last accounts the snow on the summits of the mountains was still eight feet deep, but on the sides of the mountains it was wasting away. Wolves had come down from the mountains and killed stock not guarded.

The *Alta California* says that recent explorations have proved that the whole of Central America abounds in silver mines, as well as mines of copper. All of these are said to be very rich, and will be worked as soon as arrangements can be made for that purpose.

The coal from Feather River, of which we sometimes since made mention, is described as precisely the same as the English cannel coal and will be produced in quantities and at a price which must bring it into general use.

The Shasta Courier says the miners in that region are averaging seven dollars a day, and that a mass of quartz and gold, weighing twenty-three pounds and containing ten pounds of gold, was recently turned up on the south side of Tadpole creek. And the *Alta California* has seen a mammoth of another kind, in the shape of a carpet weighing eleven pounds, eighteen and a half inches in length and twenty-five in circumference. Aside from the main shoot, there were thirty branches or shoots, making a most extraordinary production.

The Indians there, as well as higher up the coast, were very troublesome to the miners. Those in the neighborhood of Cow Creek have committed depredations on the settlers on the east side of the Sacramento, and a party of the depredators were instantly killed, including men, women and children! The inhabitants of Coos Bay have erected a block house for the protection of their women and children, and the miners had ceased work and armed themselves against an expected attack. The Indians of the Umpqua and Coos Bay have been supported by the Department, under the sub-agent, for a period of three months.

A bill has been brought before the legislature for constructing a bridge or causeway across the harbor of San Francisco, and it is a matter of warm debate. They go in for improvements in that way, certainly. Another measure has been set forth by Professor Winsor, who has expressed the wish of the inhabitants of that city to establish an aerial communication with the Atlantic States, proposing to construct an aerial machine on the Montgolfier principle, fifty feet in diameter, to make a trial trip to one of the valleys east of the Sierra Nevada, and then returning make arrangements for the grand voyage, either to St. Louis or New York, in two or three days.

The Portuguese whalers off Monterey killed in one week three whales that would make one hundred and twenty barrels of oil; worth in San Francisco twenty-five hundred dollars.

The *Alta California* says that the French Governor of Tahiti has addressed Consul Dillon of that place, to induce him to use his efforts to direct the emigration of the Chinese from California to Tahiti, where they would be granted equal rights and protection.

New papers are starting up. A corps of printers are about publishing a paper at Leon, and a new paper is about to be started at Virgin Bay under the editorial auspices of Mr. Llewellyn. The *Morning Globe* is the title of a new paper just started in San Francisco. It is democratic in politics and the same party has established a paper in Mariposa. A Mormon paper, called the *Western Star*, has also appeared at San Francisco.

The *Denver News* says that cotton planted on the first of July was gathered on the first of November, and the inhabitants were quite surprised in planting fruit trees. The winter has been very hard upon stock and many cattle have died from cold and want of food. On the mountains snow had failed to a greater depth than had been known for years.

A correspondent of the *Alta California*, who has recently returned from a voyage to Japan, says that the authorities, though unwilling to admit that we have a right to trade with them according to the treaty, are unwilling to sell their goods for ready money at their valuation of a dollar; but this valuation puts it out of the question to trade with them at a fair rate. In the following he shows that the authorities have not been idle since the visit of Commodore Perry:

"Since the ratification of our treaty with Japan, a number of small ports have been opened, and are being constructed at Sasebo, worthy of notice. At the mouth of the small stream on which Sasebo is situated, and extending across it from bank to bank on either side, the Japanese have built a solid granite wall, 1,800 yards long, and 45-feet high, with a base 33 feet thick, tapering to 30 feet at the top. Near the left bank of the stream, they have left a narrow passage through this immense wall, for the passage of their junks to the sea. Junks may now pass from the port of Sasebo to the ocean, as in anchor in the sea. The object of this dyke or breakwater is the authorities say, is to prevent a second destruction of the town by the overflow of the sea, during the earthquake peculiar to this country. It may be doubted whether this is the only object of the work. By mounting a few large guns upon it, its protection to the town against the invader, would be as great, as against the approach of the sea."

We acknowledge the receipt of the following works from PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO. The second annual report of the Boston Board of Trade, and from the Committee of the City Council of Providence; Dr. Snow's Account of the Manufactures, Trade, Commerce and other statistics of that city. Both of these works are valuable and speak well for the growth and prosperity of the two ports.

The London *Advertiser* says that sun-portraits are now taken in that city on a new substance, known as Artificial Ivory, which appears to have the property of that beautiful substance, and the portraits taken on it admit of any amount of coloring and finishing that the artist may choose to bestow upon them.

Littell's Living Age, for the week, contains an article from *Fisher's Magazine* on the originality of Beauvais' Carpet, which the writer says was taken bodily from Tristan Shandy. There are other articles from Blackwood's Literary Gazette, Gentleman's Magazine, &c.

The editor of the Oregonian thus touches up de Quincey:

"Those who have promised us cash, potatoes, wheat, flour, oats, peas, beans, or barley, or even yokes, in payment for the Oregonian, will please take notice that we want them to come forward."

A German newspaper says that a Mayence correspondent writes, under the date of March 23, that on the preceding day, some well-diggers in that city turned up a part of a printing press which bears the initials J. G. (Johannes Gutenberg) and the year 1441, in Roman characters.

Capt. Ferguson of the Liverpool bark Emperor has been presented with £500 by Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, American Minister in London, for his praiseworthy conduct in rescuing the captain and crew of the Mediterranean, the latter is fine and it is susceptible of a high polish. The thickness of the ledge beam which it was taken is about sixty feet, and as we assumed that the transportation to the lake's distance of five miles can be made, easy and cheap.

The breakers are up to old game. One says that the sweet potato crop will be a failure, another, that, owing to a want of rain, the wheat crop of Maryland will be cut off. The wheat crop, all since it has been discovered, has rather a bad look, and a dozen reasons are given why we may expect a short sugar-crop. This is the old song to the same old tune, which no one will believe till it is verified.

Any mother wishing to purchase a Native Antelope for her child, can find them at St. Elizabeth street, McNeil Building, up stairs.

The above advertisement appeared in the Providence *Transcript*. It sounds rather queer, to say the least of it.

The summer library, we see by the *Weekly Echo*, is running between that place and Norwich, Conn.

The Boston *Journal* calls emigration to Nicaragua, the study of fools.

We could have nothing better than a plenty of books—good and cheap books—but we are not driving ahead a little too fast with a class of books that will do us more harm than good? There is a thirst now for novelty; everything that is written is read, and while we look upon this desire for intellectual food appetitively, we see in it also something to deplore; for it is not always directed to the right channel, nor is it disposed to confine itself to the study of that which is really profitable.

Probably the most injurious class of books is that which treats of questionable subjects in a grossly immoral. We are told that the laws of health demand and sanction such publications; that certain laws of our nature ought to be explained clearly and that there is no impropriety in reading such dissertation. All that we can say is, that such as have fallen into our hands—and we scrupulously avoid noticing them—are better calculated to gratify a corrupt taste than to check known evil. And we seriously believe, notwithstanding the pretensions of authors and publishers, such is the calculation in giving them to the light. We cannot call them by name, for in so doing we advertise them, but they can be detected at once, and that this is so is made plain by the ready way they meet with the counter. No respectable man should be seen with one of them in his hands, and parents should bring their children up in ignorance than to allow their minds to be contaminated by such debasing works.

Dr. Jackson, of Boston, in his remarks on "Sailor Manures," says that "charcoal is undoubtedly a powerful fertilizer, and one of great duration, as is shown by the continued fertility of places where the charcoal sets benefit the land." Captain Baldwin, and two hundred Costa Ricans, in which the latter were defeated with a loss of thirty killed. Baldwin lost two killed.

Another battle had taken place at Arco-pesca between four hundred of Walker's men under Captain Baldwin, and two hundred

Costa Ricans, the former having been defeated with a loss of thirty killed. Baldwin lost two killed.

LATER FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—Death of Schlessinger Confirmed.—The steamer Charles Morgan arrived at New Orleans 22d, with San Juan dates to the 16th. The Orizabas arrived at San Juan on the 16th and landed 525 passengers. The defeat of Schlessinger is confirmed. Fifty men were killed. The cause is attributed solely to the gross neglect of Col. Schlessinger. The remnant of his party had taken not one of the usual precautions against surprise, although within the heart of the enemy's country, and on the field his conduct was so cowardly that Capt. Thorpe was obliged to face him with pistols and threaten to blow his brains out, but it was all useless. His conduct had created a panic and the men could not be inspired. The forces vented against him by the returned force are loud and deep. Capt. Thorpe is a passenger by the Charles Morgan. He reports Walker in a prosperous position and receiving large accessions to his force.

The famous Arkansas wild man has been encountered during the winter near Sunflower Prairie. Being followed by a strong party with dogs, he crossed Brant Lake, which was frozen over, though the ice was not sufficiently strong to bear. One of the party came up to the lake where the dogs were at fault; and being mounted on a fleet horse he rode round the bend and came upon the man of the woods just as he emerged from the ice lake. He represents him as an athletic man about six feet four inches high, covered with hair of a brownish cast. The rider could have killed him with his gun, but hearing the shouts of his party at no great distance he believed the wild man might be captured alive. He therefore headed him and tried to bring him to bay; but the wild man bounded upon him, dragged him from the saddle, and tore him in a dreadful manner, gouging out one of his eyes and biting a large piece out of his shoulder. He then threw the saddle and bridle from the horse and mounted. He set off for the mountains at full speed, guiding the horse with a piece of a sapling. The hunter's party which had been joined by a band of Indians, was in hot pursuit, and some belief was entertained that the wild man would be captured.—*Boston Post*.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS IN NEW BEDFORD.—Two Dueling Houses Burned.—Two buildings in Howland street, New Bedford, were destroyed by fire, Saturday night, by the hands of a mob. They were both unoccupied, it having been feared they might become the object of some such demonstration. The houses were first pelted with stones and other missiles. Subsequently the torch was applied. Although the fire department was on the ground it does not appear that they performed any efficient service. Of late these have borne a bad name, and several "mysterious" or sudden deaths have occurred in or about them. The public mind of this city appears to have been not a little stirred, and finally ripened into a mob, which was not satisfied until property had been destroyed and life periled. The buildings were owned by Charles L. Harms. A tenement adjoining, occupied by six families, came near being destroyed. The property destroyed is about \$2000.

One of the English papers holds the following language in regard to the position of Russia since the war in the East:—

"Such is now the Asiatic position of Russia. At the end of a struggle undertaken for her entanglement, she comes out with a new territory, giving her the key to Central Asia. And in presence of these facts, we are invited to sing hosanna in the happy results of the war to change names in the celebration of the losses we have inflicted on our enemies, to turn our swords into ploughshares, and listen, with fond and confiding ears, to the sylvan song of peace, safe, honorable, and lasting, as ever have been the pledges of Russia."

The Providence Journal says that at a recent meeting of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, a committee was appointed to draw up a bill for the preservation of fish in the small streams and fresh ponds of the State, to prevent their being taken in nets and seines, and at improper seasons of the year. The bill is to be laid before the committee at their next meeting.

General Sexton had no great aversion to any person saying I don't know, in answer to his questions, that he became almost mad with passion. His officers and soldiers were so well aware of this sinfulness, that they would hazard any answer instantly, venturing to incur his displeasure by professing ignorance. He used to say that "from the half-confessing, the grasping, lying, deceitful, the paltering, equivocating, quibbling and nonsense of don't know, many disasters originate."

The Providence Journal says that at a recent meeting of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, a committee was appointed to draw up a bill for the preservation of fish in the small streams and fresh ponds of the State, to prevent their being taken in nets and seines, and at improper seasons of the year. The bill is to be laid before the committee at their next meeting.

General Sexton had no great aversion to any person saying I don't know, in answer to his questions, that he became almost mad with passion. His officers and soldiers were so well aware of this sinfulness, that they would hazard any answer instantly, venturing to incur his displeasure by professing ignorance. He used to say that "from the half-confessing, the grasping, lying, deceitful, the paltering, equivocating, quibbling and nonsense of don't know, many disasters originate."

The Providence Journal says that at a recent meeting of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, a committee was appointed to draw up a bill for the preservation of fish in the small streams and fresh ponds of the State, to prevent their being taken in nets and seines, and at improper seasons of the year. The bill is to be laid before the committee at their next meeting.

General Sexton had no great aversion to any person saying I don't know, in answer to his questions, that he became almost mad with passion. His officers and soldiers were so well aware of this sinfulness, that they would hazard any answer instantly, venturing to incur his displeasure by professing ignorance. He used to say that "from the half-confessing, the grasping, lying, deceitful, the paltering, equivocating, quibbling and nonsense of don't know, many disasters originate."

The Providence Journal says that at a recent meeting of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, a committee was appointed to draw up a bill for the preservation of fish in the small streams and fresh ponds of the State, to prevent their being taken in nets and seines, and at improper seasons of the year. The bill is to be laid before the committee at their next meeting.

General Sexton had no great aversion to any person saying I don't know, in answer to his questions, that he became almost mad with passion. His officers and soldiers were so well aware of this sinfulness, that they would hazard any answer instantly, venturing to incur his displeasure by professing ignorance. He used to say that "from the half-confessing, the grasping, lying, deceitful, the paltering, equivocating, quibbling and nonsense of don't know, many disasters originate."

The Providence Journal says that at a recent meeting of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, a committee was appointed to draw up a bill for the preservation of fish in the small streams and fresh ponds of the State, to prevent their being taken in nets and seines, and at improper seasons of the year. The bill is to be laid before the committee at their next meeting.

General Sexton had no great aversion to any person saying I don't know, in answer to his questions, that he became almost mad with passion. His officers and soldiers were so well aware of this sinfulness, that they would hazard any answer instantly, venturing to incur his displeasure by professing ignorance. He used to say that "from the half-confessing, the grasping, lying, deceitful, the paltering, equivocating, quibbling and nonsense of don't know, many disasters originate."

The Providence Journal says that at a recent meeting of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, a committee was appointed to draw up a bill for the preservation of fish in the small streams and fresh ponds of the State, to prevent their being taken in nets and seines, and at improper seasons of the year. The bill is to be laid before the committee at their next meeting.

General Sexton had no great aversion to any person saying I don't know, in answer to his questions, that he became almost mad with passion. His officers and soldiers were so well aware of this sinfulness, that they would hazard any answer instantly, venturing to incur his displeasure by professing ignorance. He used to say that "from the half-confessing, the grasping, lying, deceitful, the paltering, equivocating, quibbling and nonsense of don't know, many disasters originate."

The Providence Journal says that at a recent meeting of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, a committee was appointed to draw up a bill for the preservation of fish in the small streams and fresh ponds of the State, to prevent their being taken in nets and seines, and at improper seasons of the year. The bill is to be laid before the committee at their next meeting.

General Sexton had no great aversion to any person saying I don't know, in answer to his questions, that he became almost mad with passion. His officers and soldiers were so well aware of this sinfulness, that they would hazard any answer instantly, venturing to incur his displeasure by professing ignorance. He used to say that "from the half-confessing, the grasping, lying, deceitful, the paltering, equivocating, quibbling and nonsense of don't know, many disasters originate."

The Providence Journal says that at a recent meeting of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, a committee was appointed to draw up a bill for the preservation of fish in the small streams and fresh ponds of the State, to prevent their being taken in nets and seines, and at improper seasons of the year. The bill is to be laid before the committee at their next meeting.

General Sexton had no great aversion to any person saying I don't know, in answer to his questions, that he became almost mad with passion. His officers and soldiers were so well aware of this sinfulness, that they would hazard any answer instantly, venturing to incur his displeasure by professing ignorance. He used to say that "from the half-confessing, the grasping, lying, deceitful, the paltering, equivocating, quibbling and nonsense of don't know, many disasters originate."

The Providence Journal says that at a recent meeting of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, a committee was appointed to draw up a bill for the preservation of fish in the small streams and fresh ponds of the State, to prevent their being taken in nets and seines, and at improper seasons of the year. The bill is to be laid before the committee at their next meeting.

General Sexton had no great aversion to any person saying I don't know, in answer to his questions, that he became almost mad with passion. His officers and soldiers were so well aware of this sinfulness, that they would hazard any answer instantly, venturing to incur his displeasure by professing ignorance. He used to say that "from the half-confessing, the grasping, lying, deceitful, the paltering, equivocating, quibbling and nonsense of don't know, many disasters originate."

The Providence Journal says that at a recent meeting of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, a committee was appointed to draw up a bill for the preservation of fish in the small streams and fresh ponds of the State, to prevent their being taken in nets and seines, and at improper seasons of the year. The bill is to be laid before the committee at their next meeting.

General Sexton had no great aversion to any person saying I don't know, in answer to his questions, that he became almost mad with passion. His officers and soldiers were so well aware of this sinfulness, that they would hazard any answer instantly, venturing to incur his displeasure by professing ignorance. He used to say that "from the half-confessing, the grasping, lying, deceitful, the paltering, equivocating, quibbling and nonsense of don't know, many disasters originate."

The Providence Journal says that at a recent meeting of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, a committee was appointed to draw up a bill for the preservation of fish in the small streams and fresh ponds of the State, to prevent their being taken in nets and seines, and at improper seasons of the year. The bill is to be laid before the committee at their next meeting.

General Sexton had no great aversion to any person saying I don't know, in answer to his questions, that he became almost mad with passion. His officers and soldiers were so well aware of this sinfulness, that they would hazard any answer instantly, venturing to incur his displeasure by professing ignorance. He used to say that "from the half-confessing, the grasping, lying, deceitful, the paltering, equivocating, quibbling and nonsense of don't know, many disasters originate."

The Providence Journal says that at a recent meeting of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, a committee was appointed to draw up a bill for the preservation of fish in the small streams and fresh ponds of the State, to prevent their being taken in nets and seines, and at improper seasons of the year. The bill is to be laid before the committee at their next meeting.

General Sexton had no great aversion to any person saying I don't know, in answer to his questions, that he became almost mad with passion. His officers and soldiers were so well aware of this sinfulness, that they would hazard any answer instantly, venturing to incur his displeasure by professing ignorance. He used to say that "from the half-confessing, the grasping, lying, deceitful, the paltering, equivocating, quibbling and nonsense of don't know, many disasters originate."

The Providence Journal says that at a recent meeting of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, a committee was appointed to draw up a bill for the preservation of fish in the small streams and fresh ponds of the State, to prevent their being taken in nets and seines, and at improper seasons of the year. The bill is to be laid before the committee at their next meeting.

General Sexton had no great aversion to any person saying I don't know, in answer to his questions, that he became almost mad with passion. His officers and soldiers were so well aware of this sinfulness, that they would hazard any answer instantly, venturing to incur his displeasure by professing ignorance. He used to say that "from the half-confessing, the grasping, lying, deceitful, the paltering, equivocating, quibbling and nonsense of don't know

her discussion on the bill was postponed and the subject of the Naval Board up.

Houston severely censured the Navy and illustrated his remarks with numerous anecdotes. Adjourned.

Mr. Thurston moved a resolution of the vote by which the Senate's intent to the deficiency bill was—
the amendment being to prevent
new law concerning the public printing so construed as to allow the
sum of 20 per cent for extra compensation.

the instance Mr. Humphrey Mar-
Mr. Thurston's motion was recon-
ciled and tabled by 17 majority.
The Indian appropriation bill was taken
nd discussed. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

NOTE.—On motion of Mr. Benjamin solution was adopted calling on the Secretary of State for information relative to extent to which the transportation bourses are now being carried on from

Continent of Asia, or any Asiatic islands, to America, whether such laborers bound laborers, coolies or apprentices; to show the manner in which they are treated on the passage, and after their arrival together with any statistics he may have showing a sacrifice of human life during the traffic.

The Three Million Armament bill was

Mr. Hale stated that the expenses of the government, now in a time of profound peace, are \$10,000,000 more than during the year of the Mexican war. While it is true that 2,000,000 annually to keep Washington's Administration, \$60,000,000 required to sustain that of Mr. Pierce.

City Council.

NEWPORT, April 22, 1855.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Present His Honor, the Alderman Brauner, Stevens, Allman, Spooner, Curtis.

Report No. 20, recommending bills to the amount of \$60,000 to be paid. Passed, and bills agreed to be paid from the treasury.

Bill of Saunders Vars, et al., for repair of

Can street, rejected.

The Street Commissioner, under direction of the Mayor, cause the following bills to be passed and paid, viz.—Third street, 1st Ward; Catherine street, in 3d Ward, as far as the Old Beach road; Prospect Hill street, in 4th Ward, and the section in South Town street to be the Bowery street and Dixie Lane. Passed.

Decision of N. H. Gould, et al., for grading Catharine street. Laid upon the table.

The following petition of Engine Co. No. 6, was

and the City Council of the City of Newport, to the Board of Aldermen, April 18, 1855.

The undersigned, Foreman of Protection Engine Company No. 6, for and behalf of said company, and respectfully remind your honors that in the month of January last, your petitioners presented a bill to your Hon. body, for the sum of \$100,000, to be made for roads to the residence house, and other alterations and improvements to be made, among the officers and members of said company, as necessary for the bettering and improving the condition and usefulness. Reference to said petition is respectfully requested.

Your petitioners would further remind your honors that said petition was referred to the body of Firewards at two different times, and by said body referred back to you, for consideration, a part of the sum asked for to be appropriated, and that the same should be expended for the purpose, caused by your petitioners to be of the least importance, viz.—the alterations in front of their engine house, and introducing gas below stairs only.

Your petitioners would further represent that they deemed all that was asked for them, necessary, and would respectfully request your honors to appropriate for the purpose asked for in said petition the whole sum originally asked for, and to be expended in the manner set forth.

In Atcherville, 20th inst., Mr. WARREN S. PRITCHARD, of P., to Miss ELIZA M. STODDARD.

In Tiverton, 15th inst., MR. HENRY T. CARRINGTON,

of Prov., to Miss ANNA CARPENTER, of Tiverton.

DIED.

In Woonsocket, 20th inst., Rev. B. P. Taiton, HENRY NORTHUP of Middletown, to Miss SARAH C. ANTHONY, of Woonsocket.

In Dartmouth, 20th inst., MR. THOMAS B. ALLEN to Miss CLARA T. HEAD of Little Compton.

IN BOSTON, 15th inst., REV. H. C. MATTHEWS, to Miss EMILY SMITH, both of Tiverton.

In Providence, 17th inst., Mr. EPHRAIM COOK, to Miss FRANCES BURRILL, both of P.; 17th, Mr. JOHN W. TELLINGSTORF to Miss HELENA REDWOOD, eldest daughter of N. R. Eason, Esq.; 22d, Mr. JOHN B. LUCAS to Miss HARRIET A. COLEY, all of P.

In Boston, 23d inst., REV. JAMES ALLEN OF NORTH WENTWORTH, Mass., to Miss ANNA CARPENTER, of Prov., to Miss ELIZA C. CLARK, of Tiverton.

IN Atcherville, 20th inst., Mrs. MARTHA, wife of Wm. E. COGGESHALL, and daughter of Abraham Coggshall, aged 22 years.

In Bristol, 12th inst., MARY F., daughter of Samuel L. COGGESHALL, aged 14; MARY J. DODGE, of Providence, 17th inst., PATRICK O'REILLY, aged 78 years; 18th, LYDIA, widow of the late Jonathan Brown, aged 69 years; 19th, ALICE ANDREW, aged 77 years.

IN Aiken, S.C., 14th inst., GEORGE S. BATHWELL, of Aiken, and the same is fully appropriated from the city to be used for the purpose of making roads, etc., etc., destroyed by the fire on 1st of January last. Passed unanimously.

Adjusted to Tuesday, April 29th, at 7 P.M. COMMON COUNCIL.—Present, B. H. STEVENS, President, and Messrs. P. W. STEVENS, Southwick, Coggshall, French, Hazard and Hall.

Finance report No. 20 as recommended to be paid. Concurred in.

Sundry bills referred to committee on finance.

Resolution for grading and curbing certain streets, laid on the table.

Resolution appropriating sixty dollars further for Engine Company No. 6—moved to postpone. Ayes 10, noes 2 were called for, and resulted as follows:

Ayes P. W. Stevens, Southwick, Hazard and Hall.

Nay—Coggshall and French—2. Majority to postpone, 2.

Petition of Stephen S. Vars, et al., as referred to committee on highways, concurred in.

Adjourned to May 6th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM NEWTON.

Resolved, Upon the petition of William Newton, Foreman of Engine Co. No. 6, that the sum of fifty dollars be and is hereby appropriated from the city to be used for the purpose of making roads, etc., etc., destroyed by the fire on 1st of January last. Passed unanimously.

Adjusted to Tuesday, April 29th, at 7 P.M. COMMON COUNCIL.—Present, B. H. STEVENS, President, and Messrs. P. W. STEVENS, Southwick, Coggshall, French, Hazard and Hall.

Finance report No. 20 as recommended to be paid. Concurred in.

Sundry bills referred to committee on finance.

Resolution for grading and curbing certain streets, laid on the table.

Resolution appropriating sixty dollars further for Engine Company No. 6—moved to postpone. Ayes 10, noes 2 were called for, and resulted as follows:

Ayes P. W. Stevens, Southwick, Hazard and Hall.

Nay—Coggshall and French—2. Majority to postpone, 2.

Petition of Stephen S. Vars, et al., as referred to committee on highways, concurred in.

Adjourned to May 6th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM NEWTON.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE.—Dr. Roger's Liverwort, Tar, and Camphor has attained its present unexampled reputation, and is now in great demand. It is a safe, simple, and efficacious cure, but with the influence of responsible citizens, who speak what they know by experience of its intrinsic merits in cases of all forms of lung disease, not even excepting CONSUMPTION. It is a standard article with druggists.

New York Grain Market.

The wheat market has been inactive since our last. The quotations include White Southern, \$1.65 a bushel; and prime White Canada, 1.65.

Prize—Hemp—Extra, \$25 to 1st quality,

Hemp—2d do. \$20 to 2d quality, \$20 to 3d quality,

Pelts—\$10. 2d do. \$8. 3d do. \$6.

Working Oats—\$9. 10d do. \$8. 15d do. \$7. 20d do. \$6. 25d do. \$5. 30d do. \$4. 35d do. \$3. 40d do. \$2. 45d do. \$1. 50d do. \$1. 25d do. \$1. 00d do. \$850 per ton.

Brighton Market Thursday last.

Atmarket 1250 Beeves, no Stores, 21 pairs working Oxen, 72 Cows and Calves, 1400 Sheep and Lambs, 2000 Swine.

Prize—Hemp—Extra, \$25 to 1st quality,

Hemp—2d do. \$20 to 2d quality, \$20 to 3d quality,

Pelts—\$10. 2d do. \$8. 3d do. \$6.

Working Oats—\$9. 10d do. \$8. 15d do. \$7. 20d do. \$6. 25d do. \$5. 30d do. \$4. 35d do. \$3. 40d do. \$2. 45d do. \$1. 50d do. \$1. 25d do. \$1. 00d do. \$850 per ton.

Wool—White—The price for the week includes sales of 10,000 lbs. of Arles, at \$9 cts. and 1800 Dz. at \$6cts. 200 do. inferior at 5cts. and 1,600 lbs. South Sea (small) at 47 cts.

New Bedford Oil Market.

The market for oils has been quiet since our last, and transactions limited.

Staves—2000 lbs. of White, \$1.65 a bushel,

prime White Canada, 1.65.

Prize—Hemp—Extra, \$25 to 1st quality,

Hemp—2d do. \$20 to 2d quality, \$20 to 3d quality,

Pelts—\$10. 2d do. \$8. 3d do. \$6.

Working Oats—\$9. 10d do. \$8. 15d do. \$7. 20d do. \$6. 25d do. \$5. 30d do. \$4. 35d do. \$3. 40d do. \$2. 45d do. \$1. 50d do. \$1. 25d do. \$1. 00d do. \$850 per ton.

MEMORANDA.

Arr at Melbourne, no ship, Celestial, Palmer, New York Oct. 12.

Arr at Arkona, N.Y., 17th, bark Saratoga.

Arr at Rio Janeiro, March 10th, bark Hannah Biggs.

Arr at New York, 24th, bark Express, home.

Arr at Savannah 14th, brig Redwing, Gardner, for Havana.

Arr at Liverpool 17th, brig Fanny Fern, Briggs, for Cuba.

Arr at Georgetown, S.C., 18th, brig Sea Hawk, Howland, for a Northern port.

Arr at Wilmington 15th, brig Ellen Hayden, Howland, for Md. Cardeas.

Arr at Havanna 15th, brig John Pierce, Melville, for Cuba.

Arr at Galveston 14th, sch Harriet Lewis, Bart, for New York.

Moon's last gr., 27th day, 6th hour, 52 m. eve.

Special Notices.

Do. S. STONE'S LIQUID CATHARTIC.—Somebody says that the medicine is good, and that other physicians in the world, and the assertion is undoubtedly true; besides supporting an army of physicians—regulars, and quacks—was well known to come from a wise man or a fool, now we know of none that so well enjoys the confidence of the public as Dr. STONE'S LIQUID CATHARTIC. It is particularly recommended for the various diseases of the summer and autumn months; and especially it is used for the eradication of humors from the American Citizen.

—HORSES' PILLS, an antiseptic Remedy for Asthma.—

NEW YORK, NOV. 20, 1854.—New York had for five years very severe attacks of asthma, which deprived him of rest night and day; they caught at times almost choked him, and he could not sleep. But now he is free from asthma, and is able to eat and drink, and his wife and family are dressed beyond measure to see him gradually reduced to a skeleton. This gentleman used them for eleven weeks, and they effected a perfect cure; he feels himself stronger now than he has been for the last fifteen years.

THE ALLIED ARMY have expended untold labors and expense in the construction of the Grand Canal, and making any very important results. Don't's Compound Pitch Losses have cost at least 100,000 cords during the same period. Sold everywhere.

“Buy me, and I'll do you good.”

DR. LANGLEY'S Root and Herb Jaundice Bitters.

THE GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

This Medicine, composed of the best roots and herbs, and bark, is the world's best, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the most popular and effective remedy for Jaundice, and is the best in the world.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.

It is the best in the world, and constant companion to the public for many years past.</p

